

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1844.

MR. CALHOUN WITHDRAWN.

The long expected letter of Mr. Calhoun, withdrawing his name from the list of Presidential candidates, has at length been given to the world, and he is no longer to be considered as one among those from whom the Locooco National Convention were to select the individual to be honored by the support of their party for the high station of Chief Magistrate. Speculation will now be on tiptoe to know what course Mr. Calhoun and his friends will pursue. Will they support the candidate of a convention so unfairly formed that Mr. Calhoun himself cannot allow his name to go before it? A convention not "so constituted that he can consistently with his principles give it his support?" Or will they take the position of an "armed neutrality," during the approaching canvass? This would seem to follow from the language of the distinguished Southern statesman, who, while he condemns in unmeasured terms the National Convention, as constituted, because he sees in it an irresistible tendency to "centralization—centralization of the control over the Presidential election in the hands of a few of the central large States at first, and finally in political managers, office-holders, and office-seekers," declares most emphatically that he cannot give his support to any candidate who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of abolition in Congress or elsewhere, or whose prominent influential friends and supporters shall.

We are at a loss to know who Mr. Calhoun aims at in the above expressions. Surely Mr. Clay is no abolitionist, nor do we know that any of his prominent friends and supporters are. So far from this, the Abolitionists of the North, East, and West, are more bitter and unrelenting in their opposition to Mr. Clay than to any other candidate heretofore named for the Presidency, not even Mr. Calhoun himself excepted. It must be Mr. Van Buren, then, to whom allusion is made, and who certainly has prominent friends and supporters who are Abolitionists—among whom we may rank Mr. Morris, late U. S. Senator from Ohio, Mr. Tappan, now a U. S. Senator from the same State; Gerrit Smith, of New York; Robert Rantoul, Governor Morton, and Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, general travelling Abolition agent, delegate, preacher, and stump speaker; Thomas Earl, and others, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Calhoun also declares that he "shall support no candidate who is opposed to free trade and in favor of the protective policy." Then, of course, he cannot support Mr. Clay, nor any other candidate, be he who he may, who can obtain the votes of the Northern, Middle, Eastern, and Western States, or of North Carolina, and Tennessee. Let the issue be Free Trade against Incidental Protection, and nine-tenths of the Union will sustain the candidate who is opposed to the former and in favor of the latter. We are quite willing this should be the issue put to the people, and we desire nothing more ardently than that our opponents will make the issue clearly and distinctly, and then abide by it. What say the Locooco members from Pennsylvania—are they ready to accept such an issue? We pause for a reply.

The Spectator has justly characterized Mr. Calhoun's address as calm, clear, dignified, and impressive. The style is terse, and the language that of a man strong in the conviction that his course is just, and that he is advocating great and important principles.

The Charleston Courier thus refers to the Address:

"We surrender a large portion of our paper, this morning, to the Address of Mr. CALHOUN to his political friends and supporters, announcing his determination not to permit his name to go before the Baltimore Convention, and assigning his reasons at large for his course. His reasoning against the mode of organizing the proposed Convention, as calculated to invade one of the important compromises of the Constitution, and rob the smaller States of their due and constitutional weight in the Presidential canvass, is ingenious and forcible. In thus withholding his name from the Baltimore Convention, Mr. CALHOUN does not expressly withhold it from the people, but we apprehend that the one is equivalent to the other—for we scarcely suppose that his friends, into whose hands he commits his future course, will place him in nomination independently, divided as the country is into two great parties, each resolved on its candidate. We may then take it for granted, that under existing auspices, Mr. CALHOUN leaves the field to Mr. CLAY and Mr. VAN BUREN, and we are led to infer, from two significant passages near the close of his address,

that, as between those two gentlemen, he will preserve an armed neutrality."

The Charleston Mercury—Mr. CALHOUN's special organ—speaks of the Address as follows:

"The Address of Mr. CALHOUN leaves us no longer the right to consider him a candidate for the Presidency, and we accordingly withdraw his name from the head of our columns. But the creed of Liberty and Peace and Civilization, which he so forcibly embodied in words, and to which his life has been so earnestly devoted, which was the ground of our support of him, and must be the condition of our assent to the elevation of any man to the Presidency—the creed of Free Trade and just government, is our own, and yields to no events, and if in the coming contest it shall remind us of no one but its illustrious author, we shall not the less uncompromisingly maintain it, and hold as enemies those who war upon it. So far from admitting the harmony and success of party as an honest pretext for slighting and abandoning principles, we hold that at all times and under all circumstances, party itself is only justifiable as an organization for the purpose of sustaining and realizing principles, and that a party triumph which does not lead to that result, is nothing better than the elevation to power of political plunderers and profligates.

"The coming Baltimore Convention, then, as the readers of the Mercury must long since have known, may be to us nothing—its decrees nothing—its nominations nothing—will be nothing, unless in supporting the candidate of the party, we can feel that we are effectively advancing the principles which we hold above all party."

JUDGE PORTER.

The death of Judge Porter was announced in both Houses of Congress yesterday; in the Senate by Mr. Barrow, who in a very feeling manner portrayed the noble qualities and pre-eminent abilities of the deceased, and moved the customary resolutions of respect. He was followed by Mr. Benton, who spoke of the deceased as a friend whom he had known and loved from boyhood, and with whom, though taking opposite sides and views in politics, it had been his good fortune to maintain unbroken and untarnished the bright chain of friendship which was so early formed and bound them together. He alluded in a very feeling manner to the circumstance of a poor boy coming to this country as a refuge from the troubles of his own, making his way to wealth and fame, and finally in the possession of as much of both as man can desire, dying an American Senator.

Mr. B. was unusually eloquent and impressive in his eulogistic remarks. He spoke with deep and unfeigned sensibility; his language was the promptings of the heart, from which it came, and to which it reached.

We were not in the House and did not therefore hear Mr. Sidel's and Gov. Vance's remarks, upon the announcement of the death in that body.

THE QUESTION OF VERACITY.

We published on Thursday morning the statement of Mr. Shriver in relation to his affair with Mr. Weller, backed by the statement of Edw. Wm. Johnston. The Globe of Wednesday evening contained the card of General Dawson, contradicting that statement, or rather both, in many important particulars. Yesterday morning, Mr. Edw. Wm. Johnston replied very briefly to Mr. Dawson's card, sustaining his former statement by one from the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson. As the controversy now stands, the weight of testimony is most decidedly against Mr. Dawson. What course he may now think it necessary to take to sustain his own relation of the affair, we cannot, of course, foresee. One thing, however, is certain; there is a very material discrepancy between the statements of General Dawson and those of the other side. Which is right or which wrong, is not for us to decide, or to know.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of this State on Monday the 22d of January, in joint meeting, elected the senior editor of that staunch Whig paper, the New Orleans Bee, State printer. The vote stood for Bullitt, Whig, 37; Bayou, Loco, 34. A proposition was before them, and doubtless passed, for the election on the following Thursday, of an U. S. Senator, in the place of Judge Porter, deceased.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The death of the late Judge PORTER having been announced in the Legislature of Louisiana, both Houses joined in paying proper honors to his memory, by the passage of resolutions, eulogistic of his character, and expressive of their regret at his decease. They also resolved that the members wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days.

The flags of the shipping in the harbor, and also that at the Place d'Armes, were displayed at half mast on the 18th inst., likewise in token of respect for the memory of the deceased statesman.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—It appears from a statement transmitted to Congress on Wednesday, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to West Point Academy, that the number of Cadets admitted into the institution, since its establishment, is

Of which have graduated	2,942
Resigned before graduation	1,206
Declined receiving commissions	61
Resigned after receiving commissions	6
Disbanded, dropped, or dismissed	323
Killed in service	33
Died in service	11
Now in service	147
	542

Of those now in service, there are 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 13 majors, 173 captains, 170 first lieutenants, 131 second lieutenants, 70 brevet second lieutenants, 5 paymasters, and 1 military storekeeper.

The amount appropriated for the institution since its establishment, for buildings, library, apparatus, &c.

	\$711,399 88
For salaries, pay, subsistence, &c.	3,291,501 27
	\$4,002,901 15

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

We have more than once taken occasion to point out that members of Congress for the most part least worthy of their stations, and least qualified by character, ability, or services, for the trusts committed to them, are generally those who in any controversy with the press, affect airs of superiority, and to look down upon the members of the press as of inferior dignity and standing.

We certainly desire not, far otherwise, to encourage or approve duelling, but every manly feeling revolts against the brute, who takes advantage of superior strength to inflict personal indignity and violence upon another—and afterwards takes advantage of the law and of his pusillanimity to avoid the consequences.

In the case of Mr. Ingersoll, who moved the expulsion of the reporter of the U. S. Gazette—the objection of want of fitness and education referred to in other cases, does not exist, for Mr. I. is a man of talent and knowledge—but as utterly unprincipled in politics as John C. Spencer, and more cannot be said.

Mr. Sargent, the gentleman aimed at—we only know him by reputation—is a man of thorough and proved political principle,—proved, among other things, by this, that when appointed to an office under the General Government, where there was a good salary, but little or no duty, he reported to the Government that the office was needless and ought to be abolished, and resigned himself.

Of this sort of proof of patriotism Mr. Ingersoll has given none—but on the contrary, when District Attorney of the United States, under the man he now so grossly abuses, J. Q. Adams, he is believed if he did not strain the law to its uttermost in the exaction of official dues.

Mr. S. is in all respects of education and social standing, the equal either of Mr. Ingersoll or of Mr. Wise, who so indecently referring to a long past transaction, denounced him; and those gentlemen greatly mistake their standing before the people, if they imagine Mr. Sargent can be at all damaged in public esteem by their violent philippics.

As to the exclusion of reporters, or the constituting of a corps of paid and sworn reporters, it is all nonsense. Congress dare not do it. Pretty reports truly would those be, that would be made by men subject to lose their office by the votes of those concerning whom they should tell the truth!

What would the nation think of the McConnells, Wellers, and Kennedys, if the truth, and the whole truth, were told?

But we have not room to pursue this theme today.

The quantity of Tobacco received at, and shipped from St. Louis, in 1843, was 20,777 hogsheads; or nearly half the quantity received at Baltimore; and yet Missouri has just commenced the cultivation of this staple!

THE WEATHER.—The severe cold still continues, despite the brief promise of night before last. The North River is frozen solid down within a short distance of this City, and the Erie Railroad boats can no longer reach Piermont. The Harbor and Bay are full of floating ice, which obstruct and embarrass the movements of the shipping and ferry-boats. The Sound is filled with floating ice, and completely blockaded up about Throg's Neck, so that the Mohagan, which started for Boston yesterday morning, was obliged to return without effecting a passage. There has been no boat or mail from Boston since Saturday night, and probably none has reached Boston. The Housatonic route was blockaded yesterday, and we had only a land mail from New Haven of Tuesday evening. It is an anxious time for those who expect friends from the Eastward.—N. Y. Tribune of 1st inst.

ADVERTISING.—The mass of those attempting to do business have a very imperfect notion of the immense advantages of Advertising. Many a man gives a thousand dollars a year for a favorable stand, yet grudges a hundred for advertising; not reflecting that a hundred men would be made acquainted with his business through the newspapers, where one would pass and observe his store, though in the most favorable location. There are a few who understand this matter and are making fortunes, while thousands around them are toiling in like pursuits barely to live, and often failing in that.—N. Y. Tribune.

HONORING AN EDITOR.—Mr. Gaillardet, the accomplished and spirited editor of the Courier des Etas Unis, the French paper printed in New York, has had the Legion of Honor conferred upon him by Louis Philippe, King of the French.

HORRID TREACHERY—POISONING INDIANS.—The following is an extract from a speech lately delivered by President Houston of Texas:

"I ask you to go back with me to '38. Our intercourse with the Indians was characterized by flagrant violations of justice on our part. They came in among us peacefully and tranquilly. When they returned home, traders went out with them, packing poison, with a view to kill off all those who sat down at the first table, for they do not treat their ladies with quite so much respect as we—they are rather ungallant, and always eat first. What was the result? Three hundred and fifty Comanches were poisoned and died! Many more were poisoned, but some recovered. The survivors burned the men who had thus treacherously sacrificed so many of their people. This was proclaimed as a foul murder of the whites, on the part of the Indians; but it was only murdering traders, who, in fact, had murdered them."

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE—ANOTHER MURDER ATTEMPTED.—A case, for fiendish brutality almost unequalled, was heard before Alderman Campbell, of Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. An Irishman, John Anglim, residing on the West Chester road, about two miles from the city, was charged, upon the oath of Catharine Gorman, who resided with the prisoner, (he having lost his wife about four weeks since), with violating, on Sunday evening last, her person in the most disgusting manner, and attempting to murder her, having inflicted two frightful gashes in her throat with a knife! The facts being fully made out, the villain was committed in default of \$3,000 bail. The officers had considerable difficulty in securing him, so desperate was his conduct; and previous to leaving the Alderman's office, he was tied with a rope. Miss Gorman had nursed Anglim's wife during her sickness, and was residing with him as housekeeper and nurse to his children.

The N. Y. Express says that Lieut. Jarvis, of the Marine Corps, at Washington, suspended on half pay for three years from the time of approval by the department, has received his sentence.

The New York Courier says that 33 men, part of the crew of the frigate *Raritan*, managed on Monday, to elude the vigilance of the officers, sentries, &c., on board that vessel, and made their way ashore, or rather to the ice, upon which they walked ashore. Several have been recaptured, but most of them are still at large.

A DEFALCATION DISCLOSED.—The third teller of the Merchants' Bank, New York, considering himself on his death bed, sent for the cashier of the bank on Monday evening, and in anticipation of the discovery of his defalcation at the examination of the bank accounts, acknowledged that he had defrauded the bank to the amount of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; which deficiency is now ascertained to be exactly the sum abstracted. The name of the third teller is Mr. Klesian.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig *Lime Rock* we have received our files of Mexican papers to the 30th December. We learn, verbally, that Santa Anna had issued a decree expelling from the Californias and New Mexico, all Americans, citizens of the United States; but that our minister, General Waddy Thompson, had remonstrated so warmly on the subject, declaring that in case of its enforcement he would immediately demand his passport, that the decree was revoked within 24 hours after its promulgation.

Another version is that Mr. Thompson declared that if the decree was not fulfilled, he would quit Mexico, with or without his passport. However this may be, the principal fact may be considered as positive. It is stated that the decree had been promulgated under the influence of extreme mental irritation caused by the reception of President Tyler's message in the city of Mexico.

It is rumored that General Thompson has changed his views in regard to his resignation, and intends simply asking for a temporary leave of absence.

The Mexican journals publish an ordinance in regard to all foreigners residing at Mexico which prescribes rigidly to the various authorities in the several departments of the Republic the duty of keeping exact lists of all foreigners who enter the territory of Mexico, of rectifying these lists every year, and transmitting them to the Central Government, &c., &c.

Bocanegra has resigned his office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and J. M. Tornel has positively quit the Cabinet.

The Mexican fleet left Vera Cruz the same day as the *Lime Rock*, viz: the 8th, to repair to Alvarado.

On the 6th inst., Santa Anna was at Vera Cruz with his entire suite.

The Mexican schooner *Montezuma* left Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., for Campeachy, having on board the Commissioners of Yucatan, who were on their return, after having settled all existing troubles to the satisfaction of both parties.

Much excitement prevailed at Vera Cruz about the period of the departure of the *Lime Rock*, on account of rumored quarrels between Mexico and Great Britain.—N. O. Bee.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1844.

SENATE.

On motion it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn, it should adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

Mr. BARROW rose to announce with unfeigned sorrow an event of the most painful character. His colleague and friend departed this life on the 13th ultimo.

By the death of Senator Porter Louisiana loses her most talented citizen, and the nation is deprived of the services of a pure patriot and enlightened statesman. Under such a national calamity, it was not for him to speak of the personal bereavement he had sustained by the death of his friend. It is the usage on such occasions to present a brief sketch of the life and character of the deceased. He should regret, most deeply, his limited knowledge of the parentage and early career of his friend, did he not know that history looks to other sources, to take care of his great men, than the ephemeral eulogies of partial friends.

Judge Porter's father was a well educated Irish gentleman, by profession a minister of the gospel; but the fires of patriotism and the love of liberty glowed warmly in his bosom, and he cast aside the sacerdotal robes, and took up the arms of the warrior in his country's defence. History informs us of the ill-made but patriotic effort of '98, and the same pages tell us that the father of Judge Porter fell a martyr in that attempt, and was executed as a rebel.

Compelled in his youth to leave the land of his nativity, the orphan Porter, with his widowed mother and younger brother, sought an asylum here, and established himself in Natchez, in which place he found that hospitality and protection for which her citizens have always been proverbial. There he entered a store as clerk, and, while thus employed in supporting himself and mother, he did not neglect the cultivation of those talents with which nature had so bountifully endowed him. In the few years that he was thus occupied, he laid deep and broad the foundation of that legal learning which will hand his name down to posterity as one of the brightest judicial lights of his age. In 1809 he sought a new home, and emigrated to the territory of Orleans, and settled in the country of Attakapas, where he lived and died, honored for his private virtues and public services. The first public station in which he was placed by the confidence of the people around him was, as a member of the convention of 1812, to form a constitution for the territory of Orleans. Among the number of intelligent men by whom Judge Porter was then surrounded, he stood forth conspicuous for his integrity, learning, and statesmanship. He was afterwards elevated to the Supreme Court, in which station he rendered services to the people of Louisiana beyond all appreciation. His system of jurisprudence will survive the wreck of empires, and continue while civilization finds a resting place on earth. He could confidently appeal to the learned jurists of the nation, who were familiar with Judge Porter's career, to say if his opinions as judge of the Supreme Court did not entitle him, from their learning, depth, and power of analysis, to rank with the great, pure, and immortal Mansfield. His health sank under the severe labors of his

judicial station, until he was at length compelled to retire from the bench, where he had presided with the learning of Hale, the intrepidity of Holt, and legal acumen of Mansfield.

In 1833 he was summoned to the councils of the nation, and here, on this floor, he acquired new laurels and additional lustre to his fame.

You, Senators, remember the power of his wit and eloquence, and you will lament with me, that he has been struck down at the moment when he had been summoned a second time by his State to a seat here. To the nation, his loss is grievous—to the State it is irreparable. His seat cannot be filled by an equal, no matter who the individual that is selected.

But his feelings admonished him to forbear. He committed to the care of the Senate to cherish his memory, and asked the adoption of the resolutions he sent to the Chair. The resolutions were read.

Mr. BENTON responded with much feeling to the sentiments of Mr. Barrow, and spoke in high commendation of Judge P., whom he had known in his youth.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Miss., announced his colleague Mr. Tucker.

Mr. WINTHROP, of Mass., announced his colleague Mr. Rockwell, and these gentlemen were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States as members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. C. JOHNSON, of Tenn., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire in the expediency of employing a portion of the officers of the army and navy in removing the snags from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; the resolution was adopted.

TWENTY-FIRST RULE.

Mr. GIDDINGS thought that a comparison of opinions here would lead to a better understanding on the subject of slavery. He admitted that the framers of the Constitution in Convention, from the South, did not and would not surrender to the General Government any control over the institution of slavery; he admitted this, and he believed all northern men admitted it, and claimed no jurisdiction over the South on this subject, sharing neither the moral turpitude or responsibilities of slavery. Mr. G. contended that the surrender was not so complete in the clause which relates to fugitive slaves. All that the North, all that Abolitionists asked, was to be free from slavery and its sins. He denied that there existed any moral or divine law that allowed one man to keep another in slavery.

Mr. RAYNER asked, with the gentleman's permission, if he believed the ten commandments were a part of the Divine law.

Mr. G. said he did, but would not, if the commandments tolerated slavery. [Considerable laughter was created by this admission.] There was as much power in the Constitution to abolish slavery as to sustain it. In this District, slavery was entirely within the constitutional control of Congress.

Mr. HAMMETT, of Miss., next obtained the floor.

The proceedings of the House was here interrupted by a message from the Senate, *vide* Senate proceedings.

Mr. SLIDELL responded briefly to the resolution of the Senate, and was followed by Governor VANCE, of Ohio, who added his personal testimony in honor of the deceased Judge PORTER, whom he had long known.

The House adjourned.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington that they will give their

SECOND VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT,

AT CARUSI'S SALOON,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3,

When they will present to the public a choice collection of their most approved productions and selections, which have received the approbation of the musical public.

Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the Music stores, Bookstores, and at the ticket office on the evening of the concert.

To commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

NO POSTO EMERIT.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Quartette—"Blow on! Blow on!" a Pirate's glee—Baker.

Quartette—"We are Happy and Free."—Subject from Rainer.—Hutchinson.

Descriptive ballad—"Culture of the Alps."—New Quartette—EXCELSIOR.

Words by Henry W. Longfellow, Esq.

PART II.

New quartette—"We're with you once again."—Words by G. P. Morris.

Quartette—"The Cot where we were Born."—Quartette—"Westward, Ho!"

Music by Richter—Arranged by Hutchinson.

Quartette—"The Grave of Bonaparte."—Arranged by Hutchinson.

PART III.

Quartette—"My Mother's Bible."—Solo—"The Maniac."—Russell.

Quartette—"Once on a Time," or the origin of Yankee Doodle.

Finale—"The Old Granite State."

Feb. 3—d

NOTICE.—The Campbells are coming! Hard to beat! Fair play and no gouging!—No monopoly!—BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!—To my old friends and fellow citizens, and the public generally—I return thanks to you all for the kind patronage you have extended to me since I have catered for you in the Centre Market, and now make known to you that I (in addition to my stalls in old Centre Market, next to Mr. James Rhodes's, and opposite Frederick Hagar's) have a store on the corner of 6th Street and Pennsylvania avenue, where, at all times, I have on hand the best assortment of Beef, both fresh and salt, that can be procured in this city. I now have for slaughter 80 head of fat cattle, raised and fed by Hamilton Rodgers, Esq., and 60 head of spayed heifers, raised and fed by Tibball, (both of which gentlemen are the best feeders of cattle in Virginia,) and drove with the greatest care by Robert L. Arnold and Bascable, and purchased for me by a gentleman of this city who is admitted to be the best judge of good Beef in the United States; and will have, commencing on Saturday morning, and continuing each market morning thereafter, a portion of said extraordinary fine Beef, at 64 cents per pound, first cuts.

All boarding houses and families who are fond of good living will give me a call, for I am convinced if you once call you will assuredly purchase.

Jan 29-ec3w P. CROWLEY.